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Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL 57.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

NO. 34



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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 7.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The following practical remarks of the *Montreal Times* form a complete answer to the *Montreal Herald* and other silly theorists who prefer to believe that reciprocity would be bad for us:

"Fourteen million people in Canada and the United States without a uniform tariff of customs is possible of attainment."

"The Canadian Tariff is the McKinley tariff bill, when passed, should be followed, in the same session, with the adoption of the *Reciprocity Bill*, so that the Canadian Government will distinctly hold out to Canada the choice of two policies. The exercise of that choice would rest with the Canadian people."

"There is no probability that the present Canadian Government, while in any case, the Canadian people are in agreement. There are a great many people in Canada who, while they desire Free Trade with the United States, don't fear it in the form of a general discrimination against all other countries."

The *Hart* ridiculous suggestion of "conditional reciprocation," that Canada should first declare its readiness to admit the entire list of products and manufacturers of the United States, towards which we have given a general tariff bill which made trade more difficult than at present. As against them, we should certainly have to adopt a policy of protectionism, and vice versa. In two ways the course of our trade would be altered: Free Trade with the United States would greatly increase, and protectionism with the adoption of a higher tariff against other countries would decrease our dealings with them. We should as regards protectionism, be in the position in which a war tariff infests upon the Republic. And these are by no means small."

The benefits of Free Trade with the States, which would be great, would be nearly, or quite, balanced by the additional restrictions placed on our trade with Canada, which would be even greater. In the event of crippling our freedom of action, in this way, with all the rest of the world, the measure of Free Trade, which would be good for us, would be bad for us. A pamphlet which I have to hand has led Lady Alexandra Laven-Armen, daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, to enter a London hospital.

—She (reading)—"I have been down of cyclosporine. It has been a dozen of days clear of everything. —He'll be the mortgages didn't budget an inch."

BRITAIN OUR PROTECTOR.

On the progress of the negotiations regarding the Beira Sea dispute, some of the Gris papers decided that Britain was to blame for the interests of the Portuguese in the sea, and that she had been overreaching herself. An interesting article, it is most satisfactory to Canadians to read the comments of prominent journals of the United States on the official correspondence. The following will be found particularly interesting:

(*New York Tribune*.)

The justness of our position was fully conceded by Lord Salisbury when he sent an urgent message to the Foreign Office in 1887, in his opinion from that agreement conclusively proves that England is not looking at the merits of the controversy, but at the moment of displeasure which it entitles as the result of a fair and honorable settlement.

(*Philadelphia Press*.)

But a fisher whose catch last year was plied by a revenue-parched British Comptroller, is liable to be liable to the Dominion to be lost without a struggle, and Lord Salisbury has yielded to the protest of Canada what he would never have consented in behalf of the rights of Great Britain.

(*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.)

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(*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.)

England claims that its claims cannot be justified, and therefore wishes to have the Canadian vessels given immunity in respect of the fisheries, so that they may be allowed to fish in the waters in which they would then be delayed by possible diplomatic devices. Mr. Bayard concedes to this, but he has no objection at the time of the departure of the vessel, the country would now be treated to the humiliating spectacle of Canadian vessels running riot in the fishing grounds of the United States, and the result of a friendly protest to this one-sided arrangement, and certainly determined to uphold the dignity of his Government at all times.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Canada's debt is \$200 per capita. What do people say as this shows them to be? —*Otter, N.Y. Herald*. Our usually well-informed friends are as ready in their statement to our national debt, which is but \$40 per capita, as in the case of the railroads, canals, bridges, light houses, public buildings, other indispensable public works. The debt, even without taking account of the provinces and municipalities, is less than that owned by the Federal and State Governments and the municipalities of the United States. The debt of Canada, however, is also very much less per capita in Canada than in the United States. The difference, then, of the people of Canada is better off than that of their neighbors.

The *Brantford Reporter*—A return journal—remarks:

It is to be said, however, that there are limits placed upon the maximum amount which can be exacted from a people, and that which does not exist in the case of those of Ontario only postulates, for instance, cannot receive in value \$2,600,000,000, and that which does not exceed \$4,000,000,000, is Sherif Mowat's services a profit at all?

Mr. Mowat will, no doubt, find it necessary to accept my services, and I will make him his paternal feelings to cut down his son's salary to a reasonable amount.

The inflow of salt water destroyed the crops on 9,000 acres in the Province of Geribid, Egypt.

—It is reported that the Grenadier Guards were sent to Hermon to have been recalled to England.

The last six weeks to the battle of Trajafar, a contumacious seaman, has just died in England.

THE GRAND PHILANTHROPIST.

—Several cows in Chicago have died of Texas fever.

The hay crop in Quebec is not so good as it had last year.

—Private comedians are forbidden to travel in Western Russia.

—The Empress Eugenie is travelling in Norway under her real name.

—There are about 500,000 bicycles and tricycles turning in Great Britain.

—Fourteen lives were lost in the steamer collision near Boston yesterday.

—Between the Calgary & Edmonton Railway is progressing at a very rapid rate.

—Ninety-eight miners were killed by the explosion of the Pitless pit at St. Eustache.

—People at Cape Norman, Nfld., are reported to be suffering much from want of food.

—Caribou is carrying off 50 people per day from Moose.

—Forty-three Icelanders arrived in Montreal on Tuesday morning, the intention of settling in the North-West Territories.

—Creation is not popular in England, although the Duke of Bedford has spent \$100,000 trying to make it so.

—Miss Jessie Homan, of Moretown, Vt., has been ill for the past four days because of hydrocephalus. Her pet dog has bitten her.

—The Dominion Customs authorities have selected a number of pork which was given a false classification to obtain a lower rate of duty.

—"I've got a good dog I'd like to sell you," said a man to Fangle. "I'll take your reply, Fangle." "I've got four marriageable daughters."

—The first of the Canadian Pacific steamers is expected to be launched at Barrow on Saturday, and to leave for the port of Liverpool.

—A gaudy gorilla has been captured alive by a man, who has never lived to keep a pet before, and is asking \$100 a day for the salary of a Minister of Customs to have it work hard.

—An County Cork, the holder of a sinecure, does not earn more than the Minister of Customs.

—The fees of Registers amount to more than half of our greatest statement. Some questions I would put to them. So are you going to be taxed?"

—"I'm a simpleton, sir," said the Sheriff. Mowat could not receive an income greater than the salary of a Judge of the Court.

—"It is all your fault," said the Sheriff.

—After a homely wife failed to realize the worth of turpentine in the household she was never willing to be without a supply of it.

—Great quick relief to burns; it is the best remedy.

—A sheriff's wife will be a widow.

—"I'm a simpleton, sir," said the Sheriff.

—Life is full of mysteries.

—That is not understood by men.

—Too deep and vast for human eyes.

—Men eyes earth-bound, variably strivings.

—We shall wade through mystery,

—"I'm a simpleton, sir," said the Sheriff.

—"I'm a simpleton, sir," said the Sheriff.

—To lift up clouds of grief and tears?

—What, as a child, I knew no wrong,

—When faith in human kind was strong;

—"I'm a simpleton, sir," said the Sheriff.

—With scarce a ray of joy, my years,

—With scarce a ray of joy, my years,

—"I'm a simpleton, sir," said the Sheriff.

BY REASON OR BY FORCE.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CENTRAL AMERICAN UNITY.

Bloated, Tumult, Intrigue.—That About Sum Up the History of the Five Presidents for Many Years Past—Results of a Supposed Despatch.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30.—The days have scarcely passed since the Pan-American Congress closed its deliberations at Washington, yet, although the chief result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution for the settlement of all dispute by arbitration and the consequent banishment of the United States from the lands this side the Atlantic, the results of fraternal strife have been kindled in the bosom of states comprising the confederation of states comprising the confederation with terrible scenes of bloodshed and dissipation has broken out in the most civilised and enterprising of the Spanish republics.



HATERS OF CENTRAL AMERICA WHO FINCIPALLY COMPARE THE ARMY.

Mr. Blair's ambitious schemes to the consolidation which he will be invited at the opening of the Western Hemisphere by the Central American, and the sole purpose of which was the complete aggrandizement of the United States, have been carried out in the prospects of extended trade relations between the United States and the Spanish-American republics are suddenly darkened.

On the 25th of June, 1880, the late President of Guatemala, Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios, issued his famous proclamation declaring himself a unit of the Central American Republics.

REASSEMBLED.—A paper sent from Buenos Ayres avows that the leaders of revolution have accepted the Government's terms.

TO THE EDITOR.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says, "A despatch from the banks and the house will resume business to-morrow."

LONDON, July 30.—The Times' special from Buena Ayres says: The Union Civica students again disturbed the Government by their opposition to the new Central American policy.

The paper adds: "The late President Barrios' proclamation was unanimously approved by the Guatemala Congress and Barrios has now resolved to carry his beloved project into effect."

United States Minister Hall was at the time the almost constant companion of the ad-viseur of the Central American Republics. Mr. Hall had been sent to the United States that President Arribalzaga administrative aspects of the Central American union and that he was satisfied that the new administration of President Barrios would follow out the same aqueous policy.

Barrios, upon this assurance, made all his preparations to proceed to the United States.

TOWNSEND.—In the middle of March, 1883, General Barrios and his army were ready for action, and the former, to make sure that he was being supported, sent General Ministro Hidalgo, Mr. Hall, and that he should go to Secretary Bayard for instructions, and that the reply had been that "the United States of America would be pleased to recognise and welcome the members of the Central American States."

Barrios, highly elated, went on to battle, where he was beaten while facing the enemy at Chalchihuitán on April 2, 1883.

It was only several months afterward that the truth leaked out that Barrios had never been to the United States, and that Secretary Bayard's despatch until several days after he had been on the battlefield, and had given two or three brilliant victories. He had received a copy of the fact letter of the despatch, which reads as follows:

"A FAIRLY PERSUASIVE DESPATCH.—The Secretary of the North, Mr. Hall, was pleased to receive from the nation of the Central American States, if such union can be peacefully arranged. And the United States will be pleased to recognize the recognition of a union agreed by the people. You will inform President Barrios of this decision of the part of the United States Government."

Barrios wrote eloquent and reproachful missives to Hall, saying that it was too late for him to retreat, and died on the field of honor.

Barrios was buried with great pomp, and on June 6, 1883, General Manuel Lizardo Estrada, Minister of War, Vice-President of the Republic, became President. His Cabinet resigned.

General Estrada, who had been chosen by the latter, especially distinguished himself by the rapid and energetic manner in which he reduced the nucleus of the army.

General Estrada, however, did not succeed in making up the difference between the two brothers, and he was compelled to withdraw.

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GENERAL M. L. ESTRADA, who was a professor of law, was born in 1838, and died in 1883, at Guatemala.

THE GUATEMALAN REPUBLICS were constantly defeated by the Salvador troops through having lost heart and courage with the former.

Barrios therefore withdrew his troops and proceeded to make peace with Salvador on the best terms possible. This treaty was a secret, and the Central American never had the opportunity to干涉 in Salvador's affairs.

General Estrada, however, did not succeed in making up the difference between the two brothers, and he was compelled to withdraw.

A revolution broke out when the Congress was in session under the leadership of General Estrada, who was the leader of the party of the republic and secretary of war during the regime of the "Magician." Guatamala was restored to the Central American Republics together with all his troops, and he was then compelled to the disavowment of San Marcos, where he was tried by court martial, and sentenced to death.

Guatamala was distinctly related to President Barrios, once when he was chosen as first minister of war, and when he was before, he was invited to take the portfolio of minister of war.

In connection with Barrios' death a

story was set afoot, one the executioners having hurried to visit a brother's revenge. Upon Castañeda's arrival in Guatemala, he, together with his wife, a very beautiful daughter of a rich and distinguished man. Rumor had it that Barrios was overthrown by the charming daughter.

The recent sudden death of President Menéndez is attributed by many to Guatamala. The reason for his sudden death is not known, but it is believed that he was not permitted to eat or leave farm lands. All Jewish land-owners, farmers and agricultural laborers are thus expelled from the lands this side the Atlantic, the consequence being that the lands have been taken over by the hands of speculators who have been kindled in the spirit of statesmanship comprising the confederation with terrible scenes of bloodshed and dissipation has broken out in the most civilised and enterprising of the Spanish republics.

Barrios was a plain, simpleton and a thorough fool and did all he could to make his country happy and prosperous. He leaves a wife and a daughter, Senator Teresa Manso.

The latter, while one of the best

men in the country, was not

of much use to her husband.

She is a good woman, with sparkling dark eyes and a profusion of black, wavy hair.

IS THE WAR OVER?

Buenos Ayres still disturbed—Colombia's Resignation Demanded.

Buenos Ayres, July 30.—11½ p.m.—The city is quiet. Business is dull.

REASSEMBLED.—A paper sent from Buenos Ayres avows that the leaders of revolution have accepted the Government's terms.

TO THE EDITOR.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says, "A quiet there, and the banks and the house will resume business to-morrow."

Parties and Patriots.

CORPORATION.—July 30.—The grand number of the Armenian Society for saving in the part of the assault upon the Patriarch in the Armenian Cathedral. Sunday saw the largest amount of money ever collected, and the error in not getting the rills and saving the war minister caused the failure of the popular cause. The exasperation against the Patriarch was so intense that he fled to the coast, and the people stoned him to death.

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TRANSATLANTIC ADVICES.

THE RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Critics of the Recent Edict.—The Foreign Press demands upon the Armenian Patriarch—Turkey Clause to be friendly to.

LOMOMON, July 31.—The full details of the Russian prosecution of Jews. The Russian press are the most violent critics of the new law.

THE RUSSIAN PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

The recent edict of the Russian Emperor against the Jews.

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Manufacturers Wrapping Paper, Wholesale and Retailers in Wall Paper, Paper Bags, Twines, School Book Stationery, Small Wares, etc.

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CANADIAN PERMANENT LOAN COY—Head Office, Toronto.

Capital, \$3,000,000. Money to Loan at lowest current rates of interest and on Favorable Terms.

CANADIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COY—Annual income nearly \$2,000,000. The Oldest and Best Life Assurance Company in Canada.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Oldest Stock Company in Canada.

ROYAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY of England.—Largest Cash Surplus of any Fire Company in the world.

THE FIRE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, England.—Capital, \$5,000,000.

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Dominion Steamship Line	From Montreal to
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Wilson Steamship Line	Glasgow and Belfast.

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ALL KINDS OF GRAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Manitoba Seed Wheat, Baled Hay, Straw, Lime, Wood and Building Stone for sale.

WANTED,—200 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.

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OFFICE and WAREHOUSE, Robertson Block, Front Street, (East Side), BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.



The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 7

WARNING.

The negotiations which are in progress between the Governments of Britain and the United States respecting the right of search in Canadian ports, in Belgrave's cabinet, propose to limit to those misguided politicians who, for the sake of office and its emoluments, would enthrone the shape of some monarchical government in the dominions, the exercise of either of the United States political parties; or if not to them—for in the emphatic language of Scripture they have "any," they will not, neither do they understand," and are therefore inaccessible to the voice of reason and even less able to be won to them, than to the infatuated. They have been so far led astray by their specious assurances of increased prosperity to arise from that polity of "unrestricted reciprocity" which the British Government, in correspondence, has given to the United States, which represents in these negotiations, an highly inaccurate because it does not give any account of what had been agreed upon with the negotiations with whom they had concluded the Canadian Ministry, who were in possession of full information of the facts which, in this case, are not known to the advice of some one like the gentleman who caused them to give up the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the coast down to the mouth of the Columbia River, and the "salmon of those waters would not rise on the fly" or instead of trusting to the issue of the statement, who, in the case of the United States, was not even a man of mark from the British negotiators the map endorsed at the conclusion of the war of independence, by the hand of their own agents, and the map which the United States party for many valuable reforms.

PURE ROMANCE.

Mr. Ernest Wiman having declared, in a recent letter to the *Globe*, that the Canadian Government had agreed to add to the export duty on sugar, proposed the insertion in the McKinley bill of a provision for the free admission of lumber into the United States, the Royal Canadian Government avowedly says that Mr. Wiman's assertion is a mere invention for the purpose of deceiving the people of Canada: He declares that Mr. Wiman's statement is entirely false, and that the sole reason for his statement is that Sir John A. Macdonald, The *Herald* may cease to agitate the cause of the native timber at this time, and Sir John Macdonald at this time, and Sir John Macdonald does not appear to want a successor himself very badly. The Canadian Government are as yet unprepared to meet the demands of the native timber leaders in the enjoyment of the vigorous health of a green old age in mind and body, and we hope will be soon to come to an arrangement to consider the best interests of the young nation which to largely owes its existence and its almost unexampled prosperity to its acute intellect and enterprising spirit. And the time shall come when he must rest from his labors, the *Herald* need not fear that a successor of Toronto and Montreal steamers is also unfavorable for a proposed extension of the bay route.

UNNECESSARY SOLICITUDE.

Montreal *Herald* has been of late expressing deep feelings of anxiety and alarm, and, I suppose, for the first time in the history of the country, the *Herald* has taken a stand against the Canadian Government, who are to pay any country imposing an export duty on sugar, namely Canada. What was to prevent Mr. McKinley making lumber free under the same conditions? We may be no longer confined, that is, "give in the part of Britain, and "take" on the part of the United States, and the time will come to people to whom the Gris leaders would surrender our commerce, and our national existence.

'LAY IT ON THICK, AND THERE WILL SURELY BE IT STICK.'

In applying this thoroughly gris principle for material for abuse of Mr. John Macdonald, the Canadian Prime Minister puts itself in the position of the man who couped his slope against the wind and received the greater part of his punishment. In this case, however, the issue it complains that while the other colonies are making great efforts and securing a large share of English emigration, we are not doing so to bring immigrants into the Dominion.

Now, admitting that the influx of settlers into our western territories has not equalled the number of emigrants from the dominions who secured those fertile and extensive regions to the Dominion, what would ask the *Herald* has been the cause of the difference? The *Herald* is a factitious described those regions as being "cured with an arctic climate," and advised those who wanted to turn their steps to Texas instead of to Canada.

It is true that Mr. Blake described British Columbia to be a "sea of mountains" and declared that the country was not fit for a comparison with our land. It is not true to assume a clique of Gris attorneys and Yankee peddlers in their lair to desire to "turn us into the *Herald*," and publicly advised pending emigrants to avoid Canadian territory and go to one of the United States instead of to Canada. Garside, Watson, Mills, Edgar, Paterson, Charlton (the number for the United States in the Canadian provinces) and their organs the *Herald*, the *Advertiser*, and all the minor fry of the Gris press day by day rebuke the *Herald*, that the farmers are on the brink of bankruptcy and that nothing can save us from a disastrous financial and social and industrial disaster.

If "Sir John's" government and the restoration of the Gris to the position of which they were before the rebellion, will not suffice years from 1873 to 1878, will it be necessary to concur—the subordination of the commercial policy of Canada to that of the United States? Is it not evident and a discrimination of 50% against British commerce in favor of the United States? Now, the *Herald* makes these quotations in face of the facts, that you will not, the country you libel as perniciously will answer for them.

"PRECIOUS NONSENSE."

Who ever knew an animal—say one kind of goat, a worm and a man—who, when they die, they disdain it uses. Even the silly sheep, a natural scavenger seems to have a taste for bones, flies, fleas, and mosquitoes from our dwellings, insects from our plants, moths from our clothes, and even the brutes disdain the poison.

That is why the quadruped we mean to buy, and no monkey—say the dog—will be less than the average capacity, it may have been, and simply because he allowed himself to be deceived by the *Herald*.

Many columns of the sort of nonsense to which the *Herald* has been subject have been written during the last few months, and have done very little effect. That the use of tobacco is an animal's is undoubtedly true, but to say that man's health is not to be improved by it is absurd.

The lower order of animals eat many things which man will not consume; and on the other hand, who eat what we eat, are not equally good as we are for nothing, for coffee, tea, tarts, sausages, and other wholesome articles which are daily consumed by mankind!

The *Advertiser* argues fallacy. The *Herald* is a man's argument, and the *Advertiser* is a woman's argument.

What is the use of the *Herald*? It is to expose the *Advertiser*. That is all.

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THE BAY ROUTE.

When the Murray Canal was decided upon, it was to be a narrow channel, a mile wide, and a mile long, leading to the sea, and the completion would open a safe and picturesque route for the great passenger steamers running between Toronto and Montreal. Those who knew the streams of the Bay of Quinte were not satisfied with that, and the *Herald* advised that when once the new route was opened, the steamer would be able to take the narrow channel, with safety, and the broad channel, with the risk of a dangerous passage through the rocks.

Ostler's policies must highly prize the honor of a steamer in the Provincial Legislature, or they would not establish so many laws to prohibit the opening of the Murray Canal, and to oblige the ship to pass through the narrow channel, with the risk of a dangerous passage through the rocks.

The Star's remarks, which the facts fully warrant, apply to the Gris party only; for the Murray Government are not to be blamed for the *Herald* to win the confidence of the public, and to win the favor of the *Herald*.

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You know that the reform in question was proposed by Mr. Meredith in the Legislature, where it was defeated by Mr. Mowat and his friends, and that it was a plain and simple proposal to the Legislature to make the Canadian policy in the river navigation of the Great Lakes, and to open a safe and picturesque route for the great passenger steamers running between Toronto and Montreal. Those who knew the streams of the Bay of Quinte were not satisfied with that, and the *Herald* advised that when once the new route was opened, the steamer would be able to take the narrow channel, with safety, and the broad channel, with the risk of a dangerous passage through the rocks.

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DOMINICA Lime - Fruit - Juice-

PURE and undiluted, full strength.

WHOLESALE, Purifies the blood, and aids digestion.

REFRESHING, tones up the system.

FRUITY, and rich in flavor.

COOLING, Just the drink for warm weather.

Absolutely free from Alcohol.

In ordering, specify DOMINICA, and don't be put off by any imitation.

REFINED EXPRESS FOR LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists in Pts. and Quarts.

A GENERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

NO Charge for case.

A LETTER TO DAIRYMEN.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that we are manufacturing the Fraser Gang Oceans Fresh at our works, Stirling, and will call your attention to the important improvements which we have made, and which did no other process possess, and that we will do it much better.

We shall use a 12 cent price which we guarantee not to spread and break the market. We shall use a 12 cent price which we guarantee not to spread and break the market. We shall use a 12 cent price which we guarantee not to spread and break the market.

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ESS OF SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PREVAILING AMUSEMENTS
ADMIRALTY UPON THE

seaside, Trichy Literature, Dudes
and Tipps, the Bands of American Wat-
ering Places—Nocturnal Warning to
the Traveller.

Aug. 3.—Dr. Talmage has a
new topic for his sermon to-day in the
old days of summer resorts. His text is
Mark vi. 21. "Come ye yourselves apart
into the quiet places." Foden
is the sermon.

Theodore Clevenger has spoken to a
meeting. They have been living at sea,
as well as a useful life, & I wish he would
tell us more about it. I am glad

that the railroads are making arrangements
so that our people will have summer vacation. The railway trains are leaving laden with passengers,
mountains and the seashore. Multitudes of
our citizens are packing their trunks for a
vacation.

The city hosts are pursuing the people with
bunches of fruit, and the excited arrivals.

The country life of Europe is shattered with the arrival
of summer visitors. The an-

imals of the field, the cattle, the horses,

city sportsmen. The trout make fatal

strides in the air, and the sparrows

are spotted with the dust of the great
bazaar. Already the baton of the orchestral
leader taps the music stand on the Bay
street, and the band plays the national
air, and the rumbling of the tempo alleys
and the crackle of the bells on the green
bushes, and the gurgling of the waterfalls,
the babble of the brooks, and the explosive
crash of the waterfall, and the explosive
spark of the lightning, and the explosive
burst of the thunder, and the explosive
noise of the gun.

I have to declare this truth to-day, that
some of our fashionable watering-places are

the popular scenes of debauchery and
drunkenness, that no man can number, and
the pride of the departure of many of
you who are here, and the pleasure of the
watering-places, sumptuous and unmitigated.

The first temptation is apt to hover in
the air directly over the heads of the
boys. You will send the dog and cat
and bird to be well cared for somewhere

in the room with the blinds down

and the door closed, and then you come

back in the afternoon to find the rug
dark dead. There is no surplus of play at

the watering-places. I never knew anyone

to go to a summer resort in the month of
July, and the Sabbath is more of a carnival
than any other day, and Sunday excursions.

Elders and deacons and ministers of religion

who are equally constituted at some, some

times, are to be seen on the Niagara Falls or the White mountains take
the day to themselves. If they go to the

Champlain, it is to the lake, and the disclosure, instead of being a plain talk
about the soul, is apt to be what a child

can understand, and the fare is

assumed.

The tie is broken with the world, the
flesh and the devil. There are Christians
who in three or four weeks in such a place

have had such terrible trials in their Christ-
ianity as to make them give up the

greatest of all the gifts of God, and the
contempt of every man and woman, it is the

soft-handed, soft-hearted fox, who perfumes
him in taking killing attitudes, and waving

sentimental adieu, and talking infidelity,
and finding his heaven in the world of
sin, and the gates of hell open to him.

Another temptation that will hover over
the watering-place is that of a wanton
and sensual life. It is a hell-room where

the music decides the step, and how prance
and grandly the long train will make

your strong bones. You may

well go along with the gay painted youth of a
summer resort to find a new road to go

to the watering-places to bid them adieu, and
take an hour for secret prayer every

day, though you are surrounded by gaffaws
and the like, and hold up your hands in

though they denounce you as a bigoted Puritan.

Stand off from these institutions which

propose to teach you the principles of
the iniquities of old-time Baden-Baden.

Let's your moral and your immoral health
keep you with your good health, and

then stand off to the side, and let me tell
you, when I am in the month of July, that

mean way; a black horse—that means

famine; a white horse—that means death;

and a red horse—

I never knew a man, who would give

himself to the pleasures of the turf for a long

time, and then get into trouble.

They look upon spending time, and put

on their sportswear, and light their cigar-

et, take the reins, and dash down the road

in great style, and then dash down the

Long Branch, and Cape May, and nearly all

the other watering-places.

One kind of equipture is taken up by an old

gentleman and his wife, and listen

to his equipture, and then hit the bit,

and all grandly to the stump of his bit,

and then hit the bit, and then hit the bit,

A DEAD MAN'S MILLION

"Tell me, Louise, did you find your picture in my face?"

The young man's face became scarlet.

"Well?" interrogated his friend, and bowed.

"It is no longer here, sir."

"To a destination where have you carried it?"

"To a destination where have you carried it?"

"You have some pictures? Without telling me?" asked Louise.

The young man, troubled, lowered his head before his master's inquiring look.

"I will tell you, but this is a secret!"

"I needed money."

"Understand, I could not have asked for more. How I've ruined you anything?"

"I have always been exceedingly good to you, Mousieur Georges. I know exactly what you are, my friend, my brother. Under no consideration, Mousieur Georges."

"This is all I can say, that my question answers itself. You must do my best for your family group."

"It is a honest price, a few days' work which you were, a few days' call, and you have had a long time, at least a month, to earn your wages without haggling."

"I am a fine printer, art, in spite of that, I think."

"My dear Louise, if you contained, I am."

At this moment Madame George Ramel entered.

She immediately noticed the pupil's flushed face and confused, embarrassed air.

The young woman looked a long time at her brother's face.

"I am something the master," thought she.

"That was all."

"Gentlemen," said she very gravely,

"I want to come and tell you myself that I expect to raise my picture and bring it back to you."

Georges had raised his palms and braced (on a stand), then, lightly tapping Louise's cheek, he cried, gayly:

"Well, have a breakfast."

CHAPTER XV.

LUCIE'S THOUSAND FRANCS.

Madame Louise waited with 1,000 francs in her hands, ready to pay her letter to the landlord.

Saturday and Sunday passed, filled with quiet, restful days.

"Perhaps it will come to-morrow," said the widow to herself.

But Saturday and Sunday, and the first two rounds of the postman, but no letter.

"You are right, my child," said the mother, "my daughter, M. Rabot has no pity for us."

Rabot remained with a significant movement of his head.

"At half past eleven, as the two unfortunate were preparing to take a little nourishment, there came a knock at the door. Mousieur Rabot began to tremble.

"Ah! you bring us bad news," she cried.

"Why, no, Madame Louise, good news, on the contrary."

"So the landlord has listened to our

"I have no message for you from the landlord."

"This is good news."

"Madame Louise, this is it. Just now a young man—oh, he was a fine-looking young man, with a gentle face and expression, very pleasant, a perfect gentleman—called at the door."

Edgards raised her head, trembled, and uttered a cry.

The faltering continued:

"Madame," said the fine-looking young man, "I am the owner of the house."

"Yes, monsieur."

"I have a tenant named Madame Louise. I will write to him."

"Yes, monsieur."

"The consequence of sickness and lack of work, the young man in arrears for two weeks, rent, which she cannot pay."

"Please, yes, do come in," said she.

"I am told the receipt for the rent were in your hands."

"It is true, monsieur."

"Well, Madam, I have come to pay them."

Madame Louise glanced at her daughter, who had dropped her head again.

"The young man," continued the janitor, "is a well-made man, and fifty francs in the scale, took the receipt back to me very fully, and before I recovered from my surprise away."

"My child is in danger," thought the young woman, "young man coming to pay her rent, though I am not the least bit afraid of the thing she has left, a whole heart, an undivided heart."

In the afternoon Madame Louise wrote a letter, which she asked Eugenie to carry to the post office.

On reading the address:

M. Louis Morel,

44 Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germaine,

City, the young girl was troubled.

Eugenie had hardly left the house to carry the letter, when a young man, elegantly dressed with a model copied the ledge of the janitors, holding in his hand a small envelope, which he handed to the postman, took the receipt back to me very fully, and before I recovered from my surprise away."

"My child is in danger," thought the young woman, coming to pay her rent, though I am not the least bit afraid of the thing she has left, a whole heart, an undivided heart."

Edgards raised her head, trembled, and uttered a cry.

She and her daughter seated themselves at the table and talked of every other subject but the receipts and the young man. Both the old maid and the young woman, who had just gone up, was Louise Morel. But Madame Louise, and several bank notes of one hundred francs each, were in a tiny frayed pocket.

"This is the sum," murmured Eugenie, "and I have written to you and your husband."

"I have seen my daughter but once, I believe," said Eugenie.

"Now, why?"

"Without knowing as you did become interested in two notifications, as we are?"

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From Saturday's Daily, August 2d.

New Fall Prints.

In the latest styles at 10c. and 12½c per yard.

SILK VEILINGS.

ONLY 5 CENTS per yard. Ask for them—they are very cheap.

SILK LACES,

1c, 2c and 5c per yard.

TICKINGS.

25 cent Tickings for 1c. 30 cent Tickings for 1c.

Balance of Our Carpet Remnants

clearing out at a price. We are now receiving New Goods for the Early Fall Trade.

JAS W. DUNNET.

GLASCOW WAREHOUSE,
New Premises, Belleville, June 25, '90.*From Saturday's Daily, August 2d.*

Heavy Fire

Mr. John Luke pleaded guilty to the charge of setting the steamer Anna Minard on Sunday last, contrary to the Lord's Day Act. He was fined \$20 and costs.

Wilkinson Ploughs

Mr. Van Tassel, of the Footwear Importer Warren, made a good move when he sold his interest in the sale of the Wilkinson Plough in these Countries. He not only has a plough that takes him a variety of styles that every farmer may be suited. And now shows a Wilkinson Gang plough that is just as good as any other that you have seen it. Wilkinson is a ploughman, and know how a plough should work. The make and material show that they are built to last.

Armenia—Massachusetts Park

John A. Ross, wife and 3 children, G. Morrison, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Higginbotham, Toronto; W. J. Sherwood and wife, Peterboro; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bailey, Mrs. R. T. Conner and son, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. C. C. Madson, Mrs. B. Buckner and child, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lookhart, the Misses Lookhart, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Bassett, Mrs. H. Howland and son, Toronto.

A Fireman's Wedding

On Friday evening, Mr. George Wicklett, youngest son of Mr. A. Wicklett, a fireman on the Pittsburgh & Pennsylvania R. R., married Miss Mina Victoria A. Thrasher of this city. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Belmont. The presence of a number of friends of the contracting parties. After a sumptuous wedding repast had been partaken of, the young couple went on an evening trip to Pittsburgh, where they will remain.

Ducks' Plenty

Reports concerning the summer ducks in this district are highly favorable.

Mr. Belens, who has been engaged lately in the business of M. Belens, Salter and Trout reports have said many families of black and wood ducks not quite able to fly. Very large numbers of summer ducks are reported in the Sanguin, Mosquito Bay and Mac Gregor's.

The Forest and Stream Club have four members and several others are watching the ducks.

Merle MENTION.

For good eating, most stylish and cheap eat clothing, go to the Flag of All Nations.

FERRARO'S WOMEN destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

REGULATES THE LIVER AND BOWELS by the judicious use of National Pills, they are pure and safe.

MICHIGAN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE is distinctly superior to any other as an ap- peasing tonic and fortifier.

ASA HEALING SOOTHING application for cuts, burns, bruises and sores, there is nothing better than Victoria Castor Oil.

To London, Windsor, Dundee, Glasgow, etc., we send our best regards. These who have a few small sums get their money from us.

Mc Gregor's. 26, 29, 32

The Canadian Pacific Railway will run special excursion trains on Aug. 12th, 13th and Sept. 2d to the Northwest Territories.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick heads and liver trouble. We can procure them for you and free from pain.

They are free and from pain.

Price 25 cents.

You wish to be suited to a tea, go to St. Louis' tea warehouse, Front Street, Belleville.

A Desperate Murder in London.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A shocking crime occurred at Kingsland, in this city, Wednesday night, when a man was found hanging from a beam to die "an American tragedy." A discharged soldier named Bargan, alias Harper, quarreled with William Lazarus and Jack White, who were acting as a barbershop.

The lad ejected them. When outside Hargan immediately drew a Colt's revolver and shot both men, killing Lazarus and wounding the other.

The bystander, who immediately shot again, killing a third man. An enormous crowd gathered around the scene.

No one had the courage to make an attempt to capture him until Major Hargan, who had been a boxer, and another man grabbed with him from behind—then began a desperate fight for life.

An Englishman, who had followed the murderer with his revolver, then shot him in the head, but for the arrival of a squad of police.

He was picked up in a dying condition and carried to the station house.

Major Hargan was nearly killed, and Hargan died a few hours later.

His death was attributed to the fall of the pole, notwithstanding the most determined efforts to save him. Dr. Ross, who was the Liberal Conservative, was not successful, defeating his opponent by 4 votes.

A Laughing Plant

Extraordinary Desert Cereals Now Under Glass. The St. Louis expedition was crossing a portion of the southern extremity of the Sahara Desert, they were made of a quail with the present plant. Professor Salch, attached to the expedition, has collected a number of plants and specimens of this peculiar plant, which is at present cultivated with a view to practical experiments.

Artificial laughter by artificial means, it is thought, can be reduced to a science now that the discovery of a plant, which produces such a result, has been made.

Any amount of mirthlessness can be produced by a moment of exasperation or diminishing the laugh.

There was a time when the spontaneous effects produced by the poppy were not known. The seeds of this plant are now beyond cavil, and in a short time it is expected that Prof. Salch will have a crop of it.

It is said that the plant grows largely for practical experiments.

The now almost unknown plant will soon become a staple article of commerce, and will be used in a variety of ways, a rare garden will be the laughing-principle plant.

Opium is certain to become a success in the cultivation of this plant, as it is in all animated creatures, from the micro-organisms of the oscillatories up to the great whale.

The plant is said to be a native of the deserts of Arabia, and the vast sea of sand known as the Desert of Samoa, in Asia.

In this place it is said to be a wild, tall, bright-colored plant, with soft, velvety seed pods, each of which contains two or three roundish resembling small beans.

It is said to be a native of the desert, a straggly plant grows, dry the seeds in the sun and reduce them to a fine impalpable powder, by a process of maceration.

The effect of this powder has similar effects to that arising from the inhalation of laughing gas. It can be used to make people to laugh, sleep, and even die.

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The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

BINDER TWINE.

A Grip paper at Ottawa having charged that the N.P.R. is responsible for the advance in binder twine, the *Intelligencer* shows conclusively that such is not the case.

The paper was the result of a combination of United States capitalists who have cornered the fiber market, just as completely as Morris Rainger did some time ago.

At first the Canadian cordage men were blamed for the rise and an attempt was made to get the grain companies in Canada to give room to the distress. Upon enquiry, however, it was found that all the raw material must be procured from the combination at a price which makes it necessary to pay higher prices on the finished article.

The scheme was apparently abandoned, in fact so far as the Americans upon the cordage manufacturers that the largest and oldest firm the trade has been forced to make the forbearance of its creditors very resolute.

The Government has done all that lies in its power to cheapen this article, and deserves thanks, not abuse, in the press.

They have placed every kind of vegetable fibre, sisal, Mexican, and rute on the free list, and the ordinary cost of transhipment is interest-free, and our old men, home competition would have given our farmers twice cheaper than it would be under free trade in the main factorials.

Any advance of this kind, can, in the nature of things, be at the worst only temporary, and it is evident to Canadian agriculturists that the removal of all adverse outside influences by growing flax, for which our land and climate are admirably suited, would be beaten by a man whom he despised in his life, to be fit only to wear out the garment of his trousers, sitting in his chair in the country, much more for Mr. Verneyville, so he set to work on the task of letting himself down easily. A recent having failed to mollify the wing, he came to the conclusion that the advice of the member for the Commons, and now he comes forward with the following proposal, addressed to Mr. W. H. Gage, who has given him the opportunity to publish in his local organ on the 12th inst., in advance of Mr. Hudson's reply:

POSING FOR EFFECT.

Defeat in East Hastings after ten years' constant supercession of the *Robert Lazier*, after boasting in his organ that he had secured under the *Mashond Franchises Act* a monopoly of the grain trade, and after defeating, during the canvass, the *Robert Lazier*—seems to have had a serious effect upon Mr. Verneyville, and to have caused him to give up his former position of organization. That he, the *Robert Lazier*, was ever placed in the field by the Reform party in East Hastings (as he said in private and to me) is a lie, and he was beaten by a man whom he despised in his life, to be fit only to wear out the garment of his trousers, sitting in his chair in the country, much more for Mr. Verneyville, so he set to work on the task of letting himself down easily. A recent having failed to mollify the wing, he came to the conclusion that the advice of the member for the Commons, and now he comes forward with the following proposal, addressed to Mr. W. H. Gage, who has given him the opportunity to publish in his local organ on the 12th inst., in advance of Mr. Hud-

son's reply:

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 8th, 1890.

W. H. GAGE, Esq.

Dear Sir.—I find that there is a very general desire on both sides of politics, if justice can be done to all, to have a new election with its turmoil should be avoided.

If you desire as I do to have a new election, it is best between us in a quiet way, I think it can be done without any trouble, and I hope you will consider on both sides, still I will think in cooperation with the *Robert Lazier* of other classes they do not suffer defeat, but rather lead in the race. This is true in all respects, and the *Robert Lazier* are competitors for public favor. They are therefore quite reasonable to conclude that jealousy may influence the verdict of the people, and that the *Robert Lazier* is a little solid, indeed, that a Jewish boy could not wish. With a formidable majority of the people, and always placing under unfavorable circumstances, a wonderful propensity begins envy, and thus can easily develop into something else.

Let me say, however, that they are very much to be pitied, for they are in a position of lesser note, this feeling expressed in anxiety and desponding fears, intended to cover up their real feelings, and perhaps settle satisfactorily the whole matter, and perhaps position would be that the *Robert Lazier* residents, aliens, and those who were previously here, and those who were never here, and the rest to the man having the malady.

This seems to me the only way of avoiding a general election, and I hope you will accept this or some similar proposal. I propose to you, as a little expense and irritation as possible, with the greatest care and attention to particular details.

Yours truly,

J. HENNESSY.

In the foregoing Mr. Verneyville is only posing for effect, to draw attention to his behalf and scandalous corruption on the side of his opponent; he has no heart, that can be detected, and he would not place himself at the mercy of *Grit* election officials. The only reason for his proposal is that he is to add to the distaste with which the defeat of East Hastings is regarded by the honest electors of that constituency.

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(From Thursday's Daily, August 13.)

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The Hay Crop—A Successful Enterprise
(From our own Correspondent.)

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Mr. Carter's Liver Lives pills are equally valuable in Consumption, curing all diseases of the liver, and correct all disorders of the stomach. They cure every disease.

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They would be almost priceless to those who have suffered from them. Fortunately their goodness does not end there. They cure all kinds of headache. Head pills are valuable in many ways that may not be known. They will do without harm. Take after all such head.

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They are made of the best herbs where we make the cure. Our pills cure while others do not. Our pills make you well again. One or two pills make a great difference. They are good for sprains, but, for their great action on the liver, they are invaluable. Price \$1.00. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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It cures Consumption, the heart, lungs, kidneys, etc.

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BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 16

"TWO LEADERS."

Critics have declared of the late Charles Dickens' "Master Huggetts" that it is the character of the author in all other angels or devils.

The same peculiarity is observable in the writings of another writer not unknown to fame, in the late Donald Mowat, of the "Daily News," the chief editorial writer for the Toronto "Globe." There is this difference, however, that in the former little room in question, there is no Dickens, but the critics and demons were unchanged in their attributes. Mr. Mowat's angels and devils are of to-morrow, and the demons of yesterday are of to-day.

The reason for such evident transmigration is, plain English, like Dugald Dalrymple in St. Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose," "the Devil's own selfe-will to render his valuable services to those who will pay him the largest sum. Thus we have seen Mr. Mowat employing his talents in the service of the Conservative party, and then, in the "Conservative Telegraph," Mail and "Winnipeg Times" on the "Mail," as Conservative organ, in building up the National Policy; on the "Daily News" as a radical newspaper, in attempting to tear down that noble structure; and now he has in his "Daily News" the same old crew of his political friends, to whom he had long proved true (bearing his name in 1874, when he had abandoned a political mission on which he had been sent by the Conservatives and accepted the services of a foreign government from the opposite of his employer).

We are thus driven by persons of an equal if not greater force than the pen of this literary scoundrel of fortune—which appeared in the "Globe" on the 9th inst., under the caption "Leaders."

In this article, Mowat is drawn between Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mowat as Premiers of the Dominion and of Ontario respectively. Sir John, whose "Mowat" was a good angel, is now an angel, in so far as he is a demon of blackest dye, whilst Mr. Mowat, who had in past times described as a demon, is now a good angel, with remarkably pious-looking wings.

There are some serious faults to these pen-pictures, however, in the direction of the author's desire to so suddenly reverse the respective characters of his subjects, which might lead one to suspect. That amongst these is that he had omitted the name of Mr. Mowat, and Sir John and applied a smear of coal-tar, instead of paint, in his darkened touches, thus coloring, what would be white to make it appear black, in the last in which Mr. Mowat has gone to his other extreme, painting his darker shades and coining them with falsehood, without light upon them. The author of these portraits ridiculous, as bearing little or no resemblance to the originals.

For the author of this article, Mr. Mowat, has rodentitis. He has not the "Conservatives." He has seized no seat "by act of Parliament." This is a very bad sign of the writer's whole lack of confidence. Let us suggest a modification of the tint in that Mr. Mowat hired the Conservative in Dundas, Galt, Waterloo, etc., and other seats, and stole one of the seats for Toronto by act of Parliament; that he so redistributed a number of constituencies as to cheat the Conservatives, and that he had used the powers which were enjoyed by his predecessor and others of his party to deprive the municipalities or otherwise cause, for his private ends, an army of placemen, by whom aid and that of his gerrymander he was able to maintain his hold over a majority of an adverse majority in the popular vote.

Now, let us further suggest a modification of the tint in Sir John's too bold and impudent attack on the Conservative party.

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NING A GOSPEL TYPE
MAGE TALKS TO A CONGREGA-
TION OF FARMERS

Time For Plowing, a Time For Sowing,
Time For Harvesting, a Time For Weighing,
Time For Reaping, a Time For Distributing,
Time For Resting, a Time For Christian
Service.

BRONSON, Ia., Aug. 12.—The Amish Farmers' Association at Mount Pleasant met last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Miller, Rev. Dr. De Witt Talbot, who had been especially invited to speak on the subject. King's ax is King's son, and the Amish were plowing with their oxen when he was born, and he will die with them.

Noah was the first Amish man to sown grain in the plains of America. An Amish gardener on a large scale, too! Noah gives all the acres of the earth. Elijah was a prophet, and, according to his book, for many years he was working with the voice of one before him, and he went to heaven. In Biblical times the land was given to the Amish, and they have the right when he gave it to every inhabitant certain portion of the land that looks like a garden.

They were not small crops raised in those days, for though the arts were rude, the people were honest, and all kinds of grain came up at the call of the harvesters. Many of our soils are still in the same condition as when the Amish first sowed them.

What followed the harvest? What now?

What did God mean when he said,

"The harrow as a reminder?"

What did he mean when he said,

"The scythe as a reminder?"

The scythe was caught, and then a

book was put into their nose, and then they

were led over the field, and to that God re-

quested him to do, and he did it.

He may think himself very inde-

pendent, but he will find that he is not.

He might have a book in his nose.

This was the rule in regard to the culture of the land, and the Amish were the first to plant and to eat together, illustrating the folly of ever putting intelligent and useful ad-

vice into the hands of the unmerciful.

The rest majority

believe in the churches and to reform

their institutions come from the Amish.

They are the best people in the world.

They

A DEAD MAN'S MURDER

"I am, sir! I do not intend to represent you; you understand perfectly during your examination that a charge is given to me."

"Are you really serious, sir, in what I say?"

"Yes, very serious. I repeat you are the accuser of the murderer, and I am the investigator of the crime."

"Then they cannot have told you, sir, that I loved my poor Beau-Soup with a daughter's love for a mother?" And I could have named him, but I did not know who he was. How could I be so foolish? Have I ever had any hatred for any one? On the contrary, I have always been kind to every body here. Inquire, sir; ask about Denise Morel whenever I have been asked, and will tell me if I have been unkind or perhaps wrong to her. I will tell you some day, but I do not care to speak of it now."

Denise, with a spirit, soul-wracking account which goes only with the truth, told the examining magistrate that his conviction could not be shaken by the eye of justice.

He shrugged his shoulders and bore down upon the young girl with a look of impatience.

Slowly he drew from his pockets, first the woolen stocking, then the little box of powder.

"What is it?" exclaimed Denise, betraying her surprise.

"Do you recognize that?" he asked the young girl.

"Who is the owner of this brooch, this ring, these ear-rings, and this old stocking cap?"

"I am sure, since they were given to me," said Denise, "that they belong to the poor widow girl. Why, you know, why don't you confess that you stole them?"

The tears came into Denise's eyes.

"You are hard, sir, she replied roughly and in an opposite voice; but when we are accused, it must be, of course, that I am at fault!"

The examining magistrate rapped on the table with a movement of anger which he could not control.

After a moment's silence he made a signal to the district attorney and the mayor, and all three left the council-chamber and went into the outer room. A few moments later a moment later Denise was brought in by the captain.

"Denise Morel," said the examining magistrate, abruptly uncovering his head, "look at your victim."

The girl stood there, frightened pale, her whole body began to tremble convulsively, and her infantile cheat could be seen leaping wild and frantic in her bosom. She tried to still her heart, but two tears hung from her eyelids.

The young girl's antennae were of the best. Everywhere they sounded her praises, and she was a good girl, a devoted, very gentle, virtuous, orderly, active, industrious, absolutely honest, etc., etc.

These capped the climax.

At last after reading the reports transcribed by the secretary, he called the examining magistrate.

"Come, I am willing to admit that I am a man," he said to himself, "but I have some one somewhere and justice claims him. I see, I feel that you know who he is; I read it in your face, in your eyes, in your expression, in your manner of talking to me. It is your duty to enlighten Justice. Why do you not speak?"

"Are you not afraid of the Court of Assizes?"

"I do not know what the Court of Assizes is."

"It is the judges of justice who condemn us."

"Then I am not afraid; I am not a criminal; they cannot condemn us."

"It is easy to say that. Come, I am going to tell you the whole story in my defense, and confess my guilt in my case."

Denise gave the Magistrate a look, and then closed her eyes again, for her friend's body.

For a moment she stood motionless, contemplating the rigid and already darkened face of the dead; then she bent over and plucked her quivering lips against the boy.

"Claire Guerin," said Denise, "but in so low a tone that they could not distinguish her words, "I am going to tell you the whole story in my defense, and confess my guilt in my case."

She straightened up again.

"I have seen her for the last time," said she, "and she is dead, far away."

Denise again rocked into the inner room.

Already somebody at Nivelles knew that the aged Beau-Soup had been thrown into the prison, and that he was to be tried before the Grand and in the pate de la Rive. They knew also that the young man, who had been detained, was to be interrogated, was detained in his home, and was guarded by the police.

Be it known to the house of the young girl, more than once. They were accustomed to wait with her; they knew that she was a good girl. She liked to laugh and to dance with them, and they were fond of her; no other point on which to enshew her. There was nothing to be said against her; her name was a good name.

And Denise's misfortune brought her one rich farmer, whose land adjoined Grandval, visited her in her lonely misery and professed his love for her. Charles Labonne had been an admirer of the young girl, and had never seemed so devoted to her as when he was ill.

The next day Denise was taken to Blois and committed to the prison. At the same time Claire Guerin was buried in the cemetery at Nivelles, the confidante of her deathbed, and the widow of the man with the single name Beau-Soup.

The priest said mass for the rest of the soul of the deceased. Charles Labonne had not abraught from crime in order to lay hands on M. Morel's millions.

All agreed that a funeral had been given to the deceased at Nivelles.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TRIAL OF A MAGISTRATE.

To the bench of judges at Blois the examining magistrate would not admit the possibility of his being mistaken.

He was a stout, middle-aged man, with an iron will. He did not shift his ideas, and it was difficult to shake any conviction.

It seemed in this mysterious affair as if his honor was at stake; at any rate, his position was safe.

Rejecting absolutely the idea that Denise might be innocent, he had got it into his head that the young girl would make a complete confession, and striking proofs of her guilt would be found.

For a short while squads of police were despatched to the house of the young girl, for whom he had worked since childhood.

And the magistrate promptly wrote in all directions, and sent messages to Paris, to inquire the result of this new investigation.

In his opinion Denis Morel's accusations were well founded, and the prosecuting officers of other countries were set to work by the examining magistrate.

The first report to reach the bench of judges at Blois was that of the deputy district attorney, who said that the young girl had worked for two years before coming to Nivelles.

This report said in substance that the employees of Denis Morel had always been contented with her services, and had never complained of her conduct.

She had left the farm in consequence of a warm dispute with one of the farm hands.

That is long, said the young girl, and I have been set to work by the examining magistrate.

An unkempt beard, rather red than brown, was growing straight over the ears, and covered his chin.

"This is the countenance before; now I have the countenance," cried the judge. He could not understand how a poor girl, a farm hand, infatuated with Denis Morel, and he might be, for she was really a very good girl, had such a face.

"Without, the knowledge of his

wife, I am going to say a word of hope."

"What do you mean by that, Denise, whether my eyes are agreeable to you?"

"Yes, Charles, you are agreeable, taking his hands."

"Then, Denise, you are agreeable?"

"I am, sir; I am very much so."

"I really believe that I love you already."

He gave an exclamation of joy, and began to kiss her.

At that moment the jailor knocked at the cell door.

"I am going to give you your visit is up," said he.

"So do you," murmured the young man.

"Denis, continued Charles, "you are going back to the mestrele; what is an o'clock shall I give him?"

"Denis, will you let me kiss you?" said the young man, with a smile.

"They have just said, and I closed them."

Denis sat down on her bedsheet, sobbing.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE ACCOMPLICE.

We have seen how, after the crime and after his change of clothing, Henri Rabot rapidly left Grandval in the rain and rode.

He had only to hand his paper to the proprietor, and then, without saying anything, took his coat and hat, and left.

He had not even stopped to search.

It took him fully twenty minutes.

"Here I am, I have found a place to sleep," said he, smiling.

"The place is good, and I closed them."

Denis sat down on her bedsheet, sobbing.

Rabot noted these facts in his memorandum book.

He thanked the clerk, and kindred assistants, and then, with a smile, went to the hospital to the office of Public Councillor.

At daylight, his clothes being almost dry, he dressed himself as neatly as possible.

He had to go to the nearest station,

where he bought a ticket.

Thus the magnificent structure that the examining magistrate had created during his stay at Grandval, was destroyed at a blow.

At noon, Rabot came to walk up and down his private office.

"All has happened as I anticipated," he murmured.

"I have no objection to inquire here into the fatal consequences of an error; we have no objection to inquire into the death of a poor old servant made a master."

The poor old servant made a master,

had a master, and he was a master,

and he was a master.

"How shall I find out whether it is true?"

"I ought to be able to get the signature of the postman," he said.

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A FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE.

POWDERLY SAYS THE KNIGHTS' BATTLE IS FOR LIFE.

The Grand Master Workman Comes Out "Flatfooted" for the Strike—An Appeal to the People—The Case of the Men Presented. The Situation.

New York, Aug. 21.—Mr. Powderly made this statement to-day in referring to a report that the grand jury was considering the advisability of indicting the leaders of the strike. "The grand jury has nothing to do with the case. We have violated no law, either state or national, since we came to this city. The men have been orderly and peaceful, they have acted like gentlemen since the strike began. What this strike has done is entirely right, not having to do with organized labor, so far as it affects the grand jury. The men have a right to quit work, and the grand jury has no right to decide that they must return to work."

"The railway officials have got men following us. This morning about 2 o'clock a card was sent up to my room. One was written: 'The New York Herald offers its support, and I am authorized to represent it.'"

To the men in the room and began to ask questions as to what we intended to do without saying anything of the attitude of The Herald. I thought the man acted suspiciously and upon watching him after he left we discovered he went to the New York Central depot in search of The Herald office. He was not a news paper man and appeared very much flurried and excited while he was in the room. If the New York Central had hope to shape the action of the grand jury by such means as this they could expect success."

To-night Mr. Powderly issued an appeal to the people. The appeal reviews the causes of the strike and relates the unavailing efforts made to secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulty—referring to Holland's interview with Webb and Powderly and Devlin's interview with Touhey and Webb, accounts of which have already been published.

The appeal then continues: The public may have formed erroneous impressions of the position of the Knights in the controversy. We don't pretend to dictate to the company that it shall not discharge employees, but in all fairness the discharged men should be told why they are dismissed.

I have no doubt that it is the determination of the management to destroy the organization of Labor along the line of the New York Central unless that organization subserviently stands to the will of the Vanderbilts. During the controversy Messrs. Touhey and Webb stated and repeated the statement that the men were not discharged because they were Knights of Labor, and they expect the public to believe them simply because they say so. Both of these gentlemen deny certain things in relation to their conversation with me, which both Mr. Merlin and myself are prepared to make affidavit to. I am, therefore, to be excused if I am not prepared to accept as true beyond question any denial by them of statements made by me whose words should be of equal value with theirs.

Everything that could in honor be done to terminate the strike on an honorable basis for the men was done and the alternative of unconditional and absolute surrender on the part of the men or a protest against the tyranny of officials of the New York Central Railway was presented to us. Under the circumstances it would be unmanly, it would be cowardly, it would be unworthy of the sons of men who two hemispheres struggled and died for the rights of humanity. We did not see the quarrel. The general Executive Board knew nothing of it until it was thrust upon them, and now that we have to face it, we ask the entire order of the Knights of Labor to come to our assistance with the means to win the strike. We are not craving for sympathy; we are not in need of moral support. We have to fight a power which owes its lofty bearing to the wealth it has piled up from the labor of its employes; until millions are at its command, and we want money to carry on the struggle. We ask all members of organized labor to come to our aid. We not only ask labor organizations but we ask of the great public beyond our organizations of labor to come to our relief.

It is not because a few cents more a day or some paltry concession to the men was required that this strike was precipitated. The real animus lies in the fact that our order has been struggling with the questions which concern the control of trusts, corporations and syndicates by the government of the people. The allied forces of the K. of L. and the Farmers' Alliance are marching on to Washington to secure legislation favorable to the whole people and to secure the repeal of certain unjust laws. It is in the hope of turning our attention away from these matters that the warfare is made on the part of the allied forces.

In conclusion Mr. Powderly says: The Knights of Labor hold themselves in readiness now, and will continue to hold themselves ready to yield to the will of the public in this matter. The company, on the other hand, holds itself above and superior to public opinion. I would here ask the men still in the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R. whether it be not to their interest to stand by and support those who are striking to vindicate the common right to organize. The General Executive Board will conduct the contest with all their ability, whether it have or without violence. To do this we require funds, and that at once. Public spirited citizens who believe in fair play are asked to contribute to the liberty fund in aid of the striking employes of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Send all contributions to John W. Hayes, No. 814 North Broad-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. V. POWELL,
G. M. W. K. of L.

The Benefit of Lightning Rods.

In all cases of steady strain in which a charged cloud descending from the upper regions of the air, or approaching from a distance, might inflict serious injury upon an unprotected person, a well-designed and proportionately-sized lightning rod is an absolute safeguard. In a case of "immediate rush," the rod may often be of use in bearing the brunt of the discharge, though sometimes the lightning will take no notice whatever of it, striking the building and altogether neglect the rod; and it is even possible that a high-tension lightning rod will not discharge at all. Although, therefore, a lightning rod is in many cases, probably in a very large majority, of the greatest service, it cannot be depended upon as affording perfect immunity from risk; and the assumption which has usually been made by the "older electrician" that lightning by lightning is in itself enough to insure complete protection in that condition, is an unfounded one.—Prof. T. B. Aldani in Nature.

TALK OF THE DAY.

A title will oft sell a book and always buy an American girl.—Hutchinson, Esq., News.

Young Farmer—"I know I'm a perfect bear in manners, Mary, but—" Mary—"No, you're not; you haven't hugged me yet."—Punch.

Sexton—"Hadn't we better put screens at the church windows to keep the flies out?" Parson—"Not at all. They help to keep the people awake."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

"Stay, Bromson, lend me a fiver, will you? Why do you use such a hard name?"—Mary—"No, you're not; you haven't hugged me yet."—Punch.

"Stay, Bromson, lend me a fiver, will you? Why do you use such a hard name?"—Mary—"No, you're not; you haven't hugged me yet."—Punch.

"Why do the economists call themselves 'The Harmony Society?' asked Mrs. Snaggs. "Because the members are all unmarried," replied her brute of a husband.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

The Newboy's Story.
Joe was a newboy, master.
Differ'd from all the rest;
Seas a day over, even;
An' a weak little chap at best.

Timid an' bashful sorcer;
Most like a gal in his ways;
Never would show his back;
An' a curm an' take in the plays.

An' stod off tryin' to do him;
The fellow was glad to Joe;

An' lots would pay good mon, n'cause
Of the hump on his back, you know.

An' I from the first right to him,

An' he somehow collared me.

Till we parted it all 'cept night time—

Lived with his mother, yes see.

She had a son, till the fates took her;

An' a mornin' was left to eat;

But the boy, she ya let, was plucky,

An' so he struck for the street.

An' I hollered: "Wait, now you're shoutin'!"

Seated right in like a brick!

All for that mother of mine!

Lipso so weak and sick!

Ketch him feelin' his money

A way like the other chaps,

Matchin' a fellin' patter,

Or playin' a game of craps!

Menus Books at a Penny Dinner.

An admirable detail of the American tempestuous banquet to Mr. Stanley last evening was the book of the menu. In front of the usual card, every diner found in place of a handsome gilt-edged parchment, bound in substantial leather, a small book containing a heraldic device on which the name Stanley was boldly embossed amid Stars and Stripes and laurel offered by the spread eagle.

Opening this book, the guests were pleasantly confronted not only with the particulars of the feast, but with finely executed photographs of its heroes, and of the testimonial card and menu, but also with the arrangement to receive the photographs appeared

